Saskatchewan
Labour
Status of
Women Office

A Celebration of Women's Lives

Women's History

Saskatchewan Centennial 2005

Introduction

When learning about Canada and Canadian history makers, have you ever wondered **"Where were the women?"** We all know that they must have been around, for where else did we come from. For some of us, the biological connection assures us that women were present during that time period, but for others we have come to know how integral women were in building the society we know today.

In celebration of Women's History Month, this booklet focuses on some of the events, policies, laws and extraordinary people that helped change the lives of Saskatchewan women. You will find that most of the information in this booklet is directly related to Saskatchewan women and Saskatchewan women's history. Of course, we've included some fun things such as a quiz, a puzzle and great quotes from Canadian women.

Why a Women's History Month?

Throughout history, Canadian women have made significant contributions to the shaping of our society. Unfortunately, documentation of these contributions is limited. In fact, historians have often gained much of their insight through the letters and diaries of our great-grandmothers and great-great-grandmothers.

Because it is so important that we have a clear and accurate understanding of the evolution of Canadian women and their roles and contributions to the development of Canada and Canadian society, special efforts have been made to promote awareness during ***Women's History Month***.

On March 9, 1992, the Honourable Mary Collins, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women Canada, declared October to be Women's History Month. It was established in honour of the famous **"Persons Case"** of 1929.

The purpose of Women's History Month is to promote greater awareness among Canadians of the historical contributions of women to our society, and to recognize women's achievements as a vital part of our Canadian heritage. It is an opportunity to write women back into Canadian history and to develop a better understanding of the diverse roles women play in contemporary society. It also provides an opportunity for groups and organizations to recognize the achievements of women from different backgrounds and in all areas of endeavour throughout our history.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

October 18, 1929

Landmark Legal Decision for Canadian Women

A landmark legal decision for Canadian women was made today, marking October 18, 1929, the day women are legally recognized as "persons" under British Common Law. Until today, women faced many challenges in the legal profession, and could not be appointed to the Senate, as they were not considered persons under the law.

This controversial decision was made by the highest court of Canada, the Privy Council of Great Britain, thus reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1928.

The five Alberta women responsible for taking this case forward and obtaining a milestone victory are: Judge Emily Murphy, police magistrate; Henrietta Muir Edwards, Convenor of Laws for the National Council of Women; Louise McKinney, Member of the Legislative Assembly in Canada; Irene Parlby, Alberta Cabinet Minister; and Nellie McClung, novelist and famed Canadian journalist who led the fight in getting the vote for North American women.

The case involved the interpretation of the British North American Act that stated only "persons" were allowed appointments to the Senate. Until today, under British common law, women were only considered persons in matters of pains and penalties, not rights and privileges. Because the Senate was a privileged position, women could not hold this post.

The highest court in the land has determined that women are entitled to the same rights and privileges accorded to men and as such, "women are eligible to be summoned and may become members of the Senate of Canada".

106-02713/

For Discussion Purposes:

1. At the time the decision was made to legally recognize women as "persons", the Privy Council of Great Britain was the highest court in Canada, overseeing the British North American Act. Why was this court located in England?

2. The "Persons Case" was a stepping stone in the continuing struggle towards women's economic, social, cultural, and political equality. Why was that?

3. What do you think is meant by women being considered persons in matters of "pains and penalties, not rights and privileges"?

4. The "Persons Case" only reflected on the status of British-Canadian women. Why do you think other immigrant and Aboriginal women were not included?

5(a). Throughout history, unpaid work has often gone unrecognized and undervalued. Women have always provided the majority of this work. Discuss this issue in terms of home-based work such as housework, childcare, and eldercare. Also take a look at the work women did outside the home on the farm, in the workforce, and volunteer work throughout the twentieth century.

5(b). The 1996 Census of Canada included, for the first time, questions on women's and men's contributions to unpaid work. Do you think this is a good idea and why? How much money do you think it is worth to the Canadian economy if we all had to pay for this unpaid work?

History of Policy and Law Affecting Women and Children Living in Saskatchewan

1857 Legislatures of the United Canada pass an *Act* to integrate Aboriginal people into Canadian society. It states that "an Indian" could not have the rights/privileges accorded to Euro-Canadians until they could read and write English or French, were debt-free, and had good moral character. *(Federal)*

1876 Separate development implemented in Western Canada with the reservation system and ***The Indian Act***. *(Federal)*

1885 The permit system for Indian people living on reserves was established. Permission was needed from an Indian Agent, as well as a fee, in order for an Indian person to leave the reserve and travel to another reserve. *(Federal)*

1907 ***The Married Women's Property Act*** enabled a wife to own land, goods and money in her own name; she could do business and make a will independently; stand behind her own debts; administer an estate; go to court; and if deserted or neglected by her husband, receive earnings of minors by a court order. *(Provincial)*

1907 The first ***University Act*** for the University of Saskatchewan stated that female students would not be discriminated against because of their gender, and could participate equally with men in any university activity. *(Provincial)*

1910 ***The Married Woman's Relief Act*** empowered the courts to grant "relief" to a woman whose dead husband had willed them less than they would have received if he had died without a will. *(Provincial)*

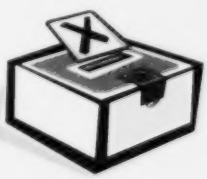
1911 ***The Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act*** provided that if a wife was deserted or separated from her husband due to cruelty or if he had failed to support her when able to do so, the court could order payment of up to $10 a week and try to force payment with a summons and prosecution. *(Provincial)*

1912 ***The Support of Illegitimate Children Act*** provided for protection if a woman swore paternal parentage and had a corroborating testimony. The man had to prove why he shouldn't pay for delivery support. The court could order payments of up to $5 per week until the child reached age 13. *(Provincial)*

1915 ***The Homestead Act*** gave a widow the same rights as a wife, but unless the homestead was specifically willed to her, she could not own it. It assumed that all landowners were male. The *Act* was amended in **1916** to exclude all absent wives not entitled to alimony. *(Provincial)*

1915 ***The Municipal and Town Acts*** were amended to grant married women property-owners the privilege of voting in civic elections. Only men were allowed to hold office. *(Provincial)*

1916 A revision of ***The Saskatchewan Election Act*** allowed Saskatchewan women who were British citizens to vote in provincial elections. It was not until **1953** that status Indian women who served, or whose spouse served in the armed forces during World War I or World War II, could vote in provincial elections. On **March 14, 1960**, the Act was repealed again to allow all status Aborginials to vote during Saskatchewan elections. *(Provincial)*



1917 ***The Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Act*** was passed providing for the registration of graduate nurses in the province. *(Provincial)*

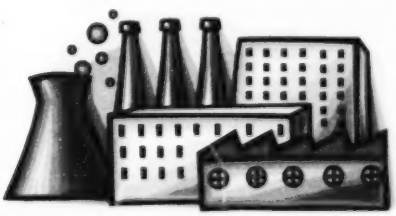
1918 European-Canadian women were given the federal vote. Chinese- and Indo-Canadians could vote federally in **1947** while Japanese-Canadians won the right in **1948**. Prior to **1960**, First Nations people were required to surrender their Indian status to be considered Canadian citizens according to the *Indian Act*. In **1960**, formal segregation of Indian people was abolished in western Canada. As well, ***The Canada Elections Act*** was amended so that all status Indians living on reserve could vote without giving up their treaty rights. *(Federal)*

1918 **The Provincial Equal Franchise Board** resolved that women and girls should have a minimum wage of $12 per week. *(Provincial)*

1919 ***The Naturalization Act*** allowed a British subject who married an "alien" permission to retain her citizenship. Previously, the wife automatically took her husband's nationality and lost her citizenship rights. *(Provincial)*

1919 ***The Infants Act*** named the father as legal guardian "in the absence of an order to the contrary". The father also could name a guardian of his choice and determine the religious training of a child. *(Provincial)*

1919 ***The Devolution of Estates Act*** guaranteed a mother with two or more children, one-third of her husband's estate; with only one child, she retained half of the estate. If the woman was childless, she could inherit the whole estate. Under ***The Intestate Succession Act, 1996***, if there is no will, the surviving spouse receives the first $100,000 and the excess is shared equally between the spouse and one child. If more than one child, the spouse receives one-third of the excess and the children share the other two-thirds. *(Provincial)*



1919 ***The Minimum Wage Act*** applied only to women. It covered employment in shops (any place where goods were sold, including news stands and mail order houses) and factories. *(Provincial)*

1920 Amendments to ***The Homestead Act*** extended a wife's claim to include up to one year after leaving the property. She still did not have the right to give property franchise; acknowledge the value of her work at home; bring action against her husband, or be allowed free land grants. In **1989**, the *Act* provided protection to spouses who were not the registered owners of their homestead. The owning spouse cannot sell, lease, mortgage or transfer the homestead without the consent of the non-owning spouse. *(Provincial)*

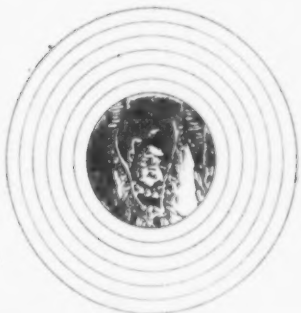
1920 ***The Public Health Act*** provided expectant mothers with a maternity grant. *(Provincial)*

1920 Women were legally allowed to be guardians of their children, but only children under 14 years of age. Before 1920, married fathers were legal guardians of all aged children, and after 1920, of children over 14. Single women (unwed mothers) always had legal guardianship over their own children. *(Provincial)*

1922 ***The Marriage Settlement Act*** stated that any settlements made must be in writing before they were recognized as legal. *(Provincial)*

1923 ***The Parents Maintenance Act*** stated that children were liable for support of their dependent parents. Today, this *Act* ensures that children with sufficient means are required to support a dependent parent, in an amount not exceeding $20 per week. *(Provincial)*

1925 The United Church of Canada began operating Indian Residential Schools and would continue until 1975. By **1930**, the Roman Catholic Church ran three-fifths of the schools. Native language was forbidden and Aboriginal customs and traditions were scorned upon. *(Federal)*



1926 ***The Female Employment Act*** replaced the former *Act* of 1919, by stating that women could not work in a hotel, boarding house, café, restaurant or laundry without a special licence. *(Provincial)*

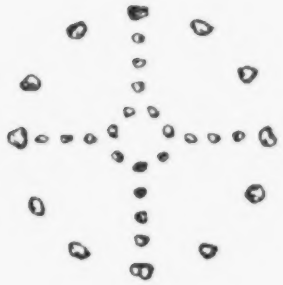
1928 Every employee in a hotel, restaurant or eating establishment must have a certificate from a general practitioner stating they do not have a communicable disease. *(Provincial)*

1929 ***The Sanatoria and Hospitals for Treatment of Tuberculosis Act*** gave every person the right to receive care and treatment. *(Provincial)*

1929 Changes to ***The Minimum Wage Act*** included one week written notice prior to termination of employment. *(Provincial)*

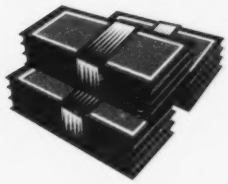
1935 Women were now able to purchase liquor, but only from establishments with special access permits. *(Provincial)*

1950 ***The Jury Act*** is amended to allow women to be called for jury duty, where previously only men could serve. *(Provincial)*



1951 First Nations women's historic right to vote in band elections was restored, but women still lost status rights if they married a non-status man. Indian people had the right to vote in federal elections if they surrendered their status or served in the armed forces. *(Federal)*

1953 ***The Equal Pay Act*** provided for equal pay for women for work of comparable character to that performed by men in the same establishment. ***The Labour Standards Act, 1977*** provided for equal pay for similar work. *(Provincial)*



1958 The Saskatchewan First Nations organizations became the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI) providing a collective voice for Saskatchewan First Nations people. *(Provincial)*

1959 An Act was passed whereby cocktail lounges, beverage rooms and licensed restaurants allowed men and women to drink together. *(Provincial)*

1964 The Women's Bureau was created within the Department of Labour to address status of women issues. ***The Women's Secretariat Act, 1983***, established the Women's Secretariat as a stand-alone government agency reporting directly to the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women. *(Provincial)*

1967 The Legal Aid Plan provided for accused persons to obtain the services of a lawyer of choice if available, or pick from those lawyers who are available, if the accused does not have the resources to pay. *(Provincial)*

1972 ***The Saskatchewan Human Rights Act*** authorized the establishment of the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission. It would administer ***The Saskatchewan Bill of Rights, The Fair Employment Practices Act*** and ***The Fair Accommodation Practices Act***. These acts prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, creed, religion, nationality, ancestry or place of origin in housing, employment and public accommodation. In **1979**, these acts were consolidated into the **Saskatchewan Human Rights Code**, and at the same time added marital status, age, physical disability and affirmative action. In **1989**, mental disability was added; and in **1993**, sexual orientation, family status and receipt of public assistance was included in the Code. *(Provincial)*

1973 The Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 that ***The Indian Act,*** which took away treaty rights from an Indian woman who married a non-status man, was valid. Canadian women "mourned" the death of the Bill of Rights in protest. *(Federal)*

1973 ***An Act to Establish a Law Reform Commission*** was proclaimed. The Commission became operative in February 1974, and established the study and reform of marital property law as its first priority. *(Provincial)*

1973 ***The Labour Standards Act*** provided for 18 weeks maternity leave. In **1977** the *Act* was amended to read 18 weeks flexible maternity leave, and there was stronger protection for pregnant women against unjust dismissal or layoff. In **2001**, ***The Labour Standards Act*** was amended increasing maternity and parental leave provisions to 50 weeks of paid leave under Employment Insurance. *(Provincial)*

1974 ***The Teacher's Superannuation Act*** was amended to provide equal benefits to male and female employees. *(Provincial)*

1974 ***The Workers' Compensation Act*** was passed, under which benefits for males and females were equated. *(Provincial)*

1976 ***The Change of Name Act*** was amended allowing women to legally retain their family name upon marriage. *(Provincial)*

1979 ***The Matrimonial Property Act*** recognized that childcare, household management and financial provision are the responsibility of both spouses, which entitles both spouses to equal distribution of matrimonial property. *(Provincial)*

1982 The Aboriginal rights of Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples were recognized and entrenched in Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution. *(Federal)*

1983 ***The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act*** enforces the payment of support when the supporting spouse does not live in the same province or country. *(Provincial)*

1985 ***The Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act*** provided for the establishment of the Maintenance Enforcement Office to enforce maintenance orders through the garnishing of wages. In **1997**, amendments to the *Act* provided additional steps to be taken to force defaulting spouses to make their child support payments, such as seizure of personal property or a claim against pension contributions, as well as suspension of a driver's licence. *(Provincial)*

1985 Bill C-31 amended ***The Indian Act*** and restored treaty and Aboriginal rights to Indian women who were denied these rights when they married non-status Indians. Bill C-31 reinstated 81,000 women who had lost "Indian Status" through marriage. *(Federal)*

1986 ***The Home Care Act*** provided for the funding and provision of health services to any person who, because of illness or disability, required care and support while living in the community. *(Provincial)*

1987 The Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission approved a mandatory **Employment Equity Plan** for out-of-scope employees. In 1989 and 1990, similar plans were approved for the Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 600 (CUPE) and the Saskatchewan Government and General Employees' Union (SGEU). It involves identifying employment barriers for designated groups; eliminating the barriers; and implementing special measures to ensure a demographically representative workplace. The designated groups include women, people of Aboriginal ancestry, people with physical and mental disabilities and, as of 1993, members of visible minority groups. *(Provincial)*

1990 ***The Family Maintenance Act*** provides maintenance obligations for spouses and children. The *Act* states that every parent is required to provide maintenance for his or her children. *(Provincial)*

1990 ***The Children's Law Act*** governs custody, access and guardianship of children. It includes rules for determining property of children, child status, parentage and related matters. *(Provincial)*

1993 The **Child Action Plan** was established to integrate community and government programs and services designed for the prevention and early intervention of children at risk. *(Provincial)*

1993 Saskatchewan passed the new ***Occupational Health and Safety Act***, the first legislation of its kind, recognizing sexual harassment as a threat to the health and safety of workers. *(Provincial)*

1994 ***The Labour Standards Act*** was amended to provide prorated benefits for part-time workers, and improve maternity, adoption and other family leaves. The *Act* also establishes minimum standards for benefits such as overtime and public holiday pay. *(Provincial)*

1994 The **Children's Advocate Office** was created to respond to concerns of individual children and youth who receive government services and require advocacy assistance. *(Provincial)*

1995 ***The Victims of Domestic Violence Act*** prevents suspected abusers from contacting victims, and enables police to remove a suspected abuser from the home and allow the victim to remain in the home. *(Provincial)*

1997 The **Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value and Pay Equity Policy Framework** was approved by government to outline minimum standards for the implementation of pay equity in workplaces covered by the Framework. *(Provincial)*

1999 ***The Midwifery Act*** was passed and is awaiting regulations before the *Act* is proclaimed. The *Act* will allow for the legal practice of midwifery in Saskatchewan, and women will have the option of receiving maternity services from either a midwife or physician. *(Provincial)*

2000 The **Work and Family Unit** was established in Saskatchewan Labour. The Unit is responsible for providing information and consultation to workplaces interested in exploring or implementing work/life initiatives. *(Provincial)*

2002 ***The Métis Act*** recognizes the historic and contemporary contributions of Métis people to society and a process to address important issues such as capacity building, land, harvesting and governance. *(Provincial)*

2002 ***The Women's Secretariat Regulations*** were repealed and the Women's Secretariat was disestablished. ***The Department of Labour Regulations*** were amended to provide the structure whereby the powers, responsibilities and functions of the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women could be carried out. The Status of Women Office, reporting to the Deputy Minister of Labour, was created as a separate unit within the Department of Labour. *(Provincial)*

2002 ***The Emergency Protection for Victims of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Act*** provides intervention to children sexually exploited on the street, increases deterrents against persons who victimize children, strengthens law enforcement capacity to prosecute offenders and gives police increased powers to search and seize evidence. ***The Highway Traffic Act*** was amended to allow seizure of offenders' vehicles and charges for repeatedly driving or parking a vehicle, without lawful excuse, in an area frequented by sex trade workers. ***The Victims of Crime Act*** regulations provide victims with a full range of services including compensation. *(Provincial)*

2003 The ***Action Plan for Saskatchewan Women*** was released by providing a framework to guide government and community actions and a benchmark to measure progress. *(Provincial)*

2003 Amendments to ***The Pharmacy Act*** allow pharmacists legal authority to prescribe emergency contraception medication without a prescription from a physician. *(Provincial)*

2004 ***The Labour Standards Act*** was amended allowing workers who qualify under Employment Insurance, up to 16 weeks of job-protected compassionate care leave in a year. *(Provincial)*

2004 ***The Labour Standards Act*** was amended requiring the Minimum Wage Board to review the minimum wage at least once every two years. In **2005**, the Labour Minister announced that minimum wage would be increasing September 1st. *(Provincial)*

2004 The Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench legalized same-sex marriage. *(Provincial)* In **June 2005**, the House of Commons adopted Bill C-38 to affirm equal marriage rights for same-sex couples in Canada. *(Federal)*

In Saskatchewan's Centennial year, the government proclaimed 2005 as the ***Year of First Nations and Métis Women***

Can You Find the Hidden Words?

S I D M E W H E N N W S H C N

L T Y I A T S S O E T A S E O

L S N G S R A I I N M E L L I

A L E E E C T D E T G O E E T

N T A V M U R M I N I C W B A

I S I H L H E I E D O R S R Z

G D E O C V S L M N N P B A I

I P V N E R L I O I O A E T L

R E A I A A A M L U N V C I A

O W H I H T I I S P I A N O R

B C K C D C E E R F M M T N U.

A C O N S T I T U T I O N E T

E M P L O Y M E N T A K C Z A

T N E M S S A R A H H M M C N

Y E S I H C N A R F N E Z P A

ABORIGINAL
BRITISH
CHALLENGES
DIVERSE
ENFRANCHISE
HARASSMENT
NATURALIZATION
SPOUSE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS
CANDIDATE
CONSTITUTION
ECONOMIC
EVOLUTION
LAW
PAID
WAGE

ACHIEVEMENTS
CELEBRATION
DISCRIMINATE
EMPLOYMENT
FIVE
MATRIARCHAL
SENATE
WOMEN

Solution on page 24

Test Your Knowledge of Women's History

1. Who was the first woman president of the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association (SGGA)?

a) Irene Parlby
b) Violet McNaughton
c) Nelly McClung
d) Margaret Newton

2. In 1928, who was the Saskatchewan woman who won an Olympic gold medal in running high jump?

a) Joyce McKee
b) Eleanor Haslam
c) Ethel Catherwood
d) Diane Jones Konihowski

3. Who was the first woman to be elected Chief in Canada?

a) Gwen O'Soup
b) Alphonsine "Alpha" Mary Lafond
c) Mary Ellen Turpel-Lafond
d) Laura Big Eagle

4. What year did British-Canadian women living in Saskatchewan win the right to vote in a provincial election?

a) 1912
b) 1916
c) 1918
d) 1929

5. In what year were women legally allowed to drink alcohol in public?

a) 1886
b) 1918
c) 1925
d) 1959

6. **Who was Canada's first female juvenile court judge?**

a) Ethel Maclachlan
b) Mary Cathcart
c) Raynell Andreychuk
d) Bertha Wilson

7. **A Saskatchewan native, appointed as Canada's first female Governor General was?**

a) Sylvia Fedoruk
b) Sarah Katherine Ramsland
c) Dorise Nielsen
d) Jeanne Sauve

8. **Who was the first female elected president of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour?**

a) Annie Buller
b) Nettie Wiebe
c) Nadine Hunt
d) Barb Byers

9. **In what year was midwifery passed in Saskatchewan?**

a) 1911
b) 1928
c) 1992
d) 1999

10. **In what year was a special *Immigration Act* passed that excluded Chinese from Canada?**

a) 1904
b) 1910
c) 1923
d) 1945

Answers

1. **(b)** After being rushed to hospital for an emergency operation in 1911, **Violet McNaughton** resolved to dedicate herself to improving conditions for rural people. She and her husband organized several locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Grower's Association. In 1913, she became founding President of the Women's Section of the SGGA. From 1925-1950, Ms. McNaughton was on the editorial team of the Western Producer. In 1934 she was awarded the Order of the British Empire. **Irene Parlby** and **Nelly McClung** were two of the "Famous Five" Alberta women who led the challenge of women's right to be recognized as persons under the law and to serve as Senators. In 1915, **Margaret Newton** graduated from MacDonald College in Agriculture, the first woman in Canada to get such a degree. By 1924, she was the leading Canadian authority on cereal rusts.

2. **(c) Ethel Catherwood**, the "Saskatoon Lily", was on Canada's women's track team at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics. She won gold in the running high jump and set a world record. Ms. Catherwood died in 1987. The **Joyce McKee** rink of Saskatoon won the first National Canadian Women's Bonspiel in 1961. **Eleanor Haslam** of Saskatoon broke the Canadian Women's records in the 200m and 800m at the Saskatchewan Track and Field Championships in 1960. Saskatchewan track star **Diane Jones Konihowski** was inducted into the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame in 1980. She was ranked number one in the world in 1975 and 1978.

3. **(a)** In 1955, **Gwen O'Soup** of the Key First Nations north of Kamsack, was the first woman to be elected Chief in Canada. In 1960, **Alphonsine Mary Lafond** was elected Chief of the Muskeg Lake First Nations at age 34. In 1998, **Mary Ellen Turpel-Lafond** was the first treaty Indian to become a Provincial Court judge in Saskatchewan. **Laura Big Eagle** of Ocean Man First Nations was the first Chief elected on the newly created reserve in 1991. She worked for many years, along with others, to get land for her Band which had been relocated onto the White Bear First Nations. From 1997 to present, the Chief and Council members have been women.

4. **(b)** In **1916**, Attorney-General W.F. Turgeon introduced a Bill to revise ***The Saskatchewan Election Act***, and it was passed. This gave women who were British citizens the right to vote in a provincial election, on the same terms as men. In **1912** the first resolution in favour of women's suffrage was introduced in the Saskatchewan Legislature. In **1918**, Canadian women won the right to vote in federal elections and to seek election to the House of Commons. In **1929**, women were legally declared persons and could sit in the Senate.

5. **(d)** In **1959**, the CCF legislated an Act whereby lounges and restaurants allowed women into bars. Women were not allowed to purchase liquor until 1935, and then only from places with special permits to allow women to purchase alcohol. In **1886**, the Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in the North West Territories (now Saskatchewan). In **1918**, all bars were closed and liquor sales in clubs and dining cars ceased in accordance with ***The Saskatchewan Temperance Act***; complete prohibition was in effect. In **1925**, the Saskatchewan Liquor Control Board was established.

6. **(a) Ethel Maclachlan** became Canada's first female juvenile court judge in 1917. In 1921, she wrote to other juvenile court judges suggesting they should have female probation officers. Women were only allowed to legally practice law in Saskatchewan in 1913 upon the passing of an amendment to ***The Profession Act***. The first woman admitted to the bar in 1917 was **Mary Cathcart**. In 1976, **Raynell Andreychuk** was appointed judge of the Saskatchewan Provincial Court, subsequently establishing a family court in Regina under the provincial court jurisdiction. In 1993 she became a senator. **Bertha Wilson** was the first woman appointed to Canada's Supreme Court in 1982.

7. **(d) Jeanne Sauve** became the first woman Governor General of Canada in 1984. In 1980, she was the first woman appointed as Speaker of the House of Commons. **Sylvia Fedoruk** became Saskatchewan's first woman Lieutenant Governor in 1988. Dr. Fedoruk was also a prominent woman scientist in medical physics, pioneering high energy radiation for treating cancers. In 1919, **Sarah Katherine Ramsland** became the first woman to sit in the Saskatchewan Legislature. In 1922, she was re-elected Liberal Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Pelly riding. In 1939, **Dorise Nielsen** was elected Member of Parliament for the Battlefords, becoming the first woman representative from Saskatchewan.

8. **(c)** In 1980, **Nadine Hunt** was elected president of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour. She is the first woman to head a provincial labour organization. In 1931, **Annie Buller**, labour leader and union organizer, spoke at Bienfait, Saskatchewan, in support of the Estevan Miners Strike; she was arrested and later sentenced to two years for her part in the strike. **Nettie Wiebe** was elected the first woman president of the National Farmers Union in 1995. **Barb Byers** was elected president of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour in 1988 and elected into the Canadian Labour Congress executive in 2002.

9. **(d)** In **1999**, ***The Midwifery Act*** was passed in the Legislature, and is awaiting regulations before the Act is proclaimed. In **1928**, Agnes Balfour homesteaded in the Qu'Appelle Valley by using her "widows rights". She raised a family and was a nurse and midwife for settlers. In **1992**, Annie Johnson, an Aboriginal woman from Pinehouse Lake, received the Saskatchewan Order of Merit for her work and achievements, including delivering 502 babies. In **1911**, Jean E. Browne was hired by the Regina Public School Board and became the first public health nurse in Saskatchewan.

10. **(c)** In **1923** a special ***Immigration Act*** was passed that excluded Chinese from Canada. Many families were separated during the 24 years it was in effect. In **1904**, the Canadian "head tax" was hiked from $50 to $500 as a means to discourage the practice of Chinese immigrants bringing over their Chinese wives or families. In **1910**, Mattie Mayes, matriarch of one of the few Black communities in the West, arrived with her family to farm in Saskatchewan. In **1945**, Canada closed the doors on refugees fleeing Europe and admitted the fewest Jewish refugees.

Quotes Worth Remembering

The Vote:

"'Who will mind the baby?' cried one of our public men, in great agony of spirit, 'when the mother goes to vote?' One woman replied that she thought she could get the person that minded it when she went to pay her taxes – which seemed to be a fairly reasonable proposition."

Nellie McClung (Canadian suffragist)

Becoming a "Person":

"I was not a person for the first three years of my life. It was only in 1929, because of the enormous efforts of such women as Nellie McClung and Emily Murphy, that Canadian women were finally legally recognized as 'persons'. Of course, at three, I wasn't aware that I had suddenly been promoted into personhood."

Margaret Lawrence (Canadian writer and author)

Working Women:

"I submit to the House, that no one has ever objected to women working. The only thing they have ever objected to, is paying women for working."

Gladys Strum (President of the Saskatchewan CCF and first woman to head a provincial party in Canada)

Unpaid Work:

"We have taught the world that 'woman power' is about the cheapest power on earth. We never put a value on the labour which goes into this or that task."

Violet McNaughton
(Canadian Women's Editor of the Western Producer)

Change:

"It is probably true to say that the largest scope for change still lies in men's attitude to women, and in women's attitude to themselves."

Vera Britain (British writer)

Life:

"No woman can become or remain degraded without all women suffering."

Emily Murphy (Canadian suffragist)

Courage:

"Courage is the price that Life exacts for granting peace."

Amelia Earhart (American aviator, first woman to make solo trans-Atlantic and Pacific flights)

Progress:

". . . . I was taught that the way of progress is neither swift nor easy. . . ."

Marie Curie (Polish-French physicist, discovered uranium)

Knowledge:

"Oh, the glory of growth, silent, mighty, persistent, inevitable! To awaken, to open up like a flower to the light of a fuller consciousness!"

Emily Carr (Canadian painter, writer)

Aboriginal Rights:

"And yet where in your history books is the tale of the genocide basic to this country's birth? Of the preachers who lied? How the Bill of Rights failed."

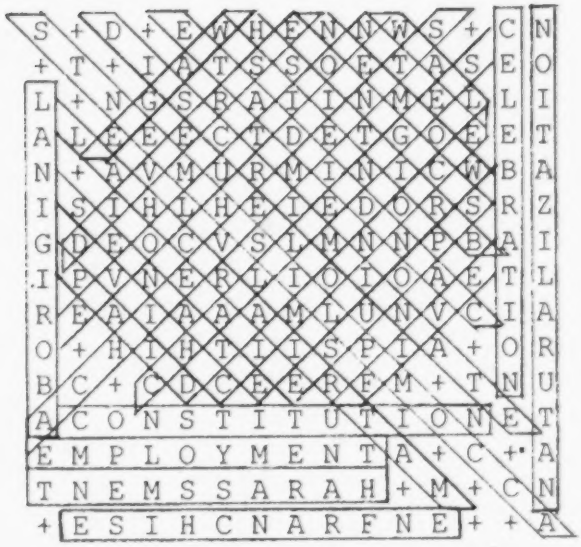
Buffy Sainte-Marie (Canadian singer-songwriter, civil rights activist)

Women's Equality:

"I do not want to be the angel of any home; I want for myself what I want for other women, absolute equality. After that is secured then men and women can take turns at being angels."

Agnes Macphail (Canada's First Woman Member of Parliament)

Word Search Solution



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